

## CHANCE FOR HIGH SERVICE IN ARMY

Always an Opportunity for Enlisted Men to Secure Commissions.

### WELL PAID AND CARED FOR

Food, Clothing, Lodging and Medical Attendance Provided—Many Who Have Entered Service as Privates Have Gained High Rank.

By EDWARD B. CLARK, Washington.—"In the regular army, O!"

This line is from a song in praise of the regulars which is as old as the army itself. It is the pride of the regulars to say that they are always ready and it would seem to the civilian who reads the history of the standing army that the pride is not misplaced.

There seems to be throughout the country a misunderstanding concerning enlistments in the regular army today. The registration of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one for possible selection as soldiers in the new national army does not in any way prevent the registered man from enlisting today in the regular army, the navy or the Marine corps. There is still a chance for a man to become a volunteer and by becoming one to enter the ranks of an army which has made history and will continue to make it so long as American fighting men take the field.

In the regular army the enlisted man is assured of a fine quality of leadership. He is under the command of men who know the war game from its beginning to its end and who understand thoroughly how to instill a strict discipline which is good for the men and for the service because, while necessarily strict, it has for its spirit a kindly consideration and a knowledge of the needs of the soldier. Moreover, the regular army officers know how to care thoroughly for the health of their men.

#### Thoroughly Trained Leaders.

It must not be understood from this that the new national army will not be well led and well cared for, but in the regular service the entire personnel of the commissioned ranks is that of men who have had the best kind of training with special reference to the guidance of those who shall be under their control. In the national army in each organization there will be some regular officers, whose duty it will be to impart to the newer officers the things which they have learned by long experience. Both services will be of the highest order.

The young man who enlists in the regular service has every chance of promotion. He enters as a private, but there is an opportunity for him while still an enlisted man to secure a position which will pay him \$81 a month in addition to his entire support so far as food, clothing, lodging and medical attendance are concerned. The government gives all these things gratis.

There is always an opportunity for enlisted men of the United States army who are mentally and physically alert to secure commissions, and thereby to pass from the ranks of an enlisted man to that of an officer, and be assured of a profession for the rest of his life. Enlisted men who remain enlisted men in the army can retire after 30 years service with good pay and allowance.

#### Pay in the Army.

In order that the young man who desires to become a volunteer through enlistment in the United States army, for probable first service in the field of the present war, may know just what his pay will be, the following table is given by which he can determine almost at a glance what his "monthly money" will amount to, and while studying the table he should remember that the government takes it upon itself to keep him in food and clothing, to give him lodging and medical attendance and, in fact, to provide for him every necessary of life free of cost. Here is the table:

	Per Month.
Private, Private, second class, Bugler.	\$30
Private, hospital corps (private medical department)	31
Private, first class.	32
Corporal, artillery, cavalry, infantry, Sapper, Mechanic, infantry, cavalry, field artillery, medical department.	33
Farrier, Wagoner.	36
Corporal, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, Q. M. corps, medical department, Mechanic, coast artillery, Chief mechanic, field artillery, Musician, third class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers.	36
Sergeant, artillery, cavalry, infantry, Stable sergeant, field artillery, infantry, cavalry, Supply sergeant, infantry, cavalry, artillery, Mess sergeant, infantry, cavalry, artillery, Cook, Horseshoer, Radio sergeant, Fireman, Band corporal, Musician second class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, Musician, third class, military academy.	38
Sergeant, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, Q. M. corps, medical department, Stable sergeant, engineers, Supply sergeant, engineers, Mess sergeant, engineers, Color sergeant, Electrician sergeant, second class, Band sergeant, Musician, first class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, Musician, second class, military academy.	44
Battalion sergeant major, field artillery, infantry, Squadron sergeant major, Sergeant major, junior grade, Master gunner, Sergeant Bugler, Assistant band leader.	45
Regimental sergeant major, Regimental supply sergeant, Sergeant major, senior grade, Quartermaster sergeant, Q. M. corps, Ordnance sergeant, First sergeant, Battalion sergeant major, engineers, Battalion supply sergeant, engineers, Electrician sergeant, first class, Sergeant, first class, engineers, Q. M. corps, signal corps, Assistant engineer, Musician, first class, military academy.	51

	Additional Pay Per Month.
Mess sergeant	6
Casemate electrician	6
Observer, first class	9
Flotter	9
Coxswain	9
Chief plumber	9
Chief leader	9
Observer, second class	7
Gun commander	7
Gun pointer	7
Surgical assistant	5
Expert rifleman	5
Nurse	5
Sharpshooter	5
First class gunner	5
Second class gunner	5
Marksmanship	5
Dispensary assistant	5
Certificate of merit	2

#### Win Additional Pay.

On the first re-enlistment each private in the United States army gets \$3 additional pay each month, and this is increased for each succeeding enlistment. It will be seen from the table that men who qualify as good shots, or who, because of their capabilities, are given certain positions, receive an increase of monthly pay. It may also be said that each enlisted man who serves in the aviation corps receives an addition of 50 per cent in his pay while he is on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, or while holding the rating of aviation mechanic.

The regular army of the United States dates back for its organization to the year 1789, when it was a body of men barely 500 in number. Prior to this time there was a force, the units of which were paid by the different states, or it might almost be said colonies, for it was not until 1789 that the United States as the United States came into existence. The federal government took over a part of these state forces and formed the original regular army.

The regulars fought Indians from the very start of their existence as an organized body. They made a fine record for themselves small as were their numbers in the war of 1812. Later they took up the work of guarding the frontier, and the history of the army for years and years was one of self-sacrifice, of devotion to duty, and of achievement in the fields so far removed from civilization that the people never realized what their little force was doing for them. To the fact that the high work of the regulars was done for so many years in remote fields was due the lack of the people's appreciation of the heroism of their standing army.

#### Long List of Achievements.

It was the regulars who suffered in the Fort Dearborn massacre on the site of Chicago over a hundred years ago; it was the regulars under Major Dade who in Florida, hopelessly outnumbered and ambushed, fought until almost the last man was killed, the Seminole Indians under the fine leadership of one of Osceola's chieftains. It was the regulars who went to death in the country of the Rosebud under the white chief, Custer; it was a little band of regulars who met Big Foot and his warriors on Wounded Knee creek in 1890 and won the fight after appalling losses. It was the regulars who, fought Red Cloud, Crazy Horse, Chief Joseph, and who followed Geronimo, The Kid, and other savage Apaches, into the mountain fastnesses of Mexico. It was the regulars who from the beginning until the present day have dared everything for their country. Their record is a magnificent one.

#### Private Goes to Top.

On July 22, 1861, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee applied for enlistment as a regular in the army of the United States. There was nothing to differentiate him from other young men who applied daily at the recruiting office. He was assigned as a private to Troop K of the Sixth cavalry, an organization which exists today and in which John J. Pershing, now commanding our forces in France, saw his first hard fighting duty. General Chaffee rose from private to sergeant, to first sergeant, to second lieutenant and through the rest of the ranks until he was made lieutenant general of the United States army, the ranking officer of Uncle Sam's forces.

#### Organization of the Army.

The organization of the army today is different from the organization of other days. In the old days there was no aviation service and little or no signal service of any kind. The medical service was crude; the artillery had not become the great factor in warfare that it is today, and there was less specialization along all lines of military endeavor.

Let us take the American army as it is provided for under the law of today, a time when we are in war with a great military power. Of course it must be remembered that in addition to the regular army we shall have the great new national army, the National Guardsmen, the navy and the Marine corps to help us win in the fight for the liberty of the world.

The regular army of the United States upon the present war footing consists of 64 regiments of infantry, 25 regiments of cavalry; 26 regiments of field artillery, a coast artillery corps, brigade, division, army corps, and army headquarters, with their detachments of troops; a general staff corps, an adjutant general's department, an inspector general's department, a judge advocate general's department, a quartermaster's corps, a medical department, a corps of engineers, an ord-

nance department, a signal corps, the officers of the bureau of insular affairs, a military bureau, the regular army reserve, the corps of cadets at West Point, and other smaller organizations used for disciplinary grades, service schools, and record depot detachments and for some other purposes.

#### How It is Commanded.

An army is a huge body of men gathered together for fighting purposes in different units of organization. An army when it passes a certain strength usually is commanded by a general. Today there is no general in the United States army, but it is probable that within a few months congress will revive the rank and name some officer, who, taking the title of general, shall have supreme command of all the fighting forces in the field.

An army is composed of army corps. There may be two or three or more corps in an army. Sometimes when there is a huge number of troops in the field one general is put in supreme command while his forces are divided into several armies, each one in command of a lieutenant general. It is likely that congress soon will make Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing a lieutenant general and put him in command of the First corps, consisting of several divisions of troops, to see service in France.

A division of troops is commanded by a major general. It is composed of several brigades, each one of which is commanded by a brigadier general. It is possible for a brigade to consist of a combination of cavalry, infantry and artillery, but frequently each brigade is composed of regiments all of the same branch of the service. The typical infantry brigade, for instance, consists of a headquarters and three regiments of infantry, while a typical cavalry brigade consists of a headquarters and three regiments of cavalry.

#### Composition of the Regiment.

Each regiment is commanded by a colonel, who has under him a lieutenant colonel, whose duties are rather nondescript, although his chief duty is to take the place of the colonel in his absence or in case he is wounded or killed in battle.

Each regiment is divided into battalions, and each battalion is commanded by a major. A battalion consists of two or more companies, troops or batteries, and each company is commanded by a captain. In each company there is a first lieutenant and a second lieutenant, and complete complement of noncommissioned officers, first sergeants, duty sergeants, and corporals.

The company is divided into squads for purposes of instruction, discipline, control and order, each squad consisting of a corporal and seven privates. The corporal is the squad leader, and when absent is replaced by a designated private. It might be said that from the squad, consisting as it does only of a corporal and seven privates, the whole formation of an army is developed and in a sense regulated. The squad is a small base unit from which armies take their growth by a series of developing steps.

Men who enter the United States army as recruits have the same chance that men had years ago not only to become commissioned officers, but to reach the high place of command of all the armies of their country.

Does this seem to be an exaggerated statement? Only recently there died a lieutenant general of the United States army who commanded all the forces of Uncle Sam. He entered the service as an enlisted man of regulars, going to a recruiting office just as any boy of today can go to a recruiting office there to don the uniform of a private, later to enter the ranks, and if it is in him to work his way up to the top.

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Chaffee was a soldier of the highest order. His career in the Spanish-American war was markedly efficient. He fought at San Juan and later went to the Philippines. While there he was ordered to take command of the American forces which were to join the allied forces in their march on Peking, the forbidden city. That was one of the most successful and hard-working expeditions ever dispatched by the United States. Chaffee won fame for his service. Within the compass of his years in the army he had served in every rank barring that of corporal.

Of the three living lieutenant generals of the army, all of whom are on the retired list, not one was a graduate of West Point. They all came up, if not from the ranks, at least from the lowest commissioned offices, working their way by merit, until they received the highest military honor possible under the existing law, promotion to command of the army with the rank of lieutenant general.

The fact that all young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one are registered for possible service does not prevent their volunteering for service in the regular army, the navy or the Marine corps. There is a chance for high service "in the regular army, O."

## DAIRY

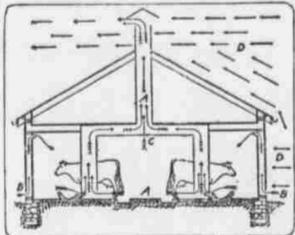
### VENTILATION OF DAIRY BARN

Better Health of Animals is Assured by Supply of Fresh Air—King System Described.

More of us every year are building barns with ventilating flues or putting flues into stables already built. Fresh air means better health in herds. The system described by F. H. King, the Wisconsin authority on ventilation, never has been outclassed. It is the natural way.

In illustration, the movement of the air is shown by arrows. The pure air comes in above the animals and the foul air is taken out through the outtake shafts which have their openings down near the floor and extend up through the roof or to the cupola. Some builders run the shafts straight up through the roof, others run them up to the roof and then over to the cupola, and some join the lower shafts at the ceiling and then use but one main shaft to the roof at each end as shown here.

The galvanized metal shaft is preferred by most dairymen who have used this sort of ventilating system.



Air Pressure is Shown at D, D. Forcing Air in at B, B., and Out by Suction at Top of Shaft A.

A general rule seems to be well tried out that thirty square inches of outtake and intake area are about right for each grown animal housed in the stable. This being true, there would be needed two shafts, each 10 by 15 for a herd of ten cows. The intake openings should be of the same area.

A damper in the ceiling at C can be opened if the temperature of the stable grows too warm. There can be no regular circulation unless there are as many and as large intakes as outtakes. Also, the intakes should let the air in at the ceiling, or above the level of the lower openings in the outtakes or foul-air shafts.

### HANDLING MILK IN SUMMER

Whether Intended for Table, Creamery or Market, It Must Be Sweet to Bring Best Price.

It is no trick at all to keep milk sweet in cold weather. It may stay in the sun half a day in December without any damage, but in June and July it must be handled very carefully. Whether the milk or cream is intended for the table, the creamery, or the milk market, it must be sweet if it is to bring the best price.

To keep milk sweet just two simple things must be very carefully looked after: (1) it must be cooled as completely and quickly after milking as possible, and (2) absolute cleanliness of pails, pans, and cans must be secured. If this is done, thunderstorms will no longer sour the milk. The warm, damp weather which we have just before thunderstorms really does tend to cause milk to sour if it has not been properly cared for.

This souring takes place because little "invisible plants called bacteria get into it in dirt or by lurking in the corners and seams of poorly cleaned pails and cans. The remedy is plain. Keep the bacteria out by using seamless pails and cans and seeing that absolutely no dirt or dust gets into the milk in the stable or anywhere else.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS IN DEMAND

Impossible to Buy First-Class Dairy Cows at \$80 Per Head—Breed Up the Common Stock.

The great demand for dairy products has caused the price of good dairy cows to be very high. Reports from associations of dairymen show that it is impossible to buy first-class dairy cows at even \$80 a head. With such a demand for cows in old dairy districts, there will be few good cows moved into new dairy territory. So, the only way new districts can be supplied must be by breeding up the common stock by the use of good dairy-bred bulls.

### ALFALFA FAVORED FOR COWS

Amount of Protein Necessary to Feed in Form of Expensive Concentrates is Reduced.

(By PROF. J. C. KENDALL.) Where alfalfa is available for dairy cows the amount of protein that is necessary to feed in the form of expensive concentrates is materially and profitably reduced. For cows that do not give large yields of milk, a balanced ration can be made by feeding alfalfa hay and ensilage. This makes a home-grown ration that can be produced cheaply, a very important factor in the economical production of dairy products.

## WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS

### Foresighted Washingtonians Making Big Money

WASHINGTON.—These are boom days in Washington. The town is running under full pressure. Fortunes are being made. Every hotel is full and has been full for two months past. The club bedrooms are spoken for weeks ahead. Apartment houses which a little while ago were only apartment houses are now blossoming as hotels. Foresighted people who rented several flats in anticipation of the rush are getting rich on the transient trade.

Prices have gone skallyhooting. The casual finds the Washington bill of fare resembles that of New York in everything but variety. House rent is mounting. Taxicab men forget to turn on the meter when you go taxicabbing. Waiters bring the other man's orders to you, and a third man's bill, and do not stop to argue. They haven't time.

Fifty thousand more clerks will be needed here before the summer is over. Sounds like an exaggeration? All right. Go out and try to locate a stenographer who can take a letter for you in any public place. A big manufacturer typed his own letter to the war department the other day, after renting a typewriter on which to do it. He knew how, for he was once a private secretary.

Others are not so fortunate. They stand and wait until the goddess of the machine can take their dictation. The government seized upon a great part of the available supply of stenographers when the rush began. The others are contented where they are or are entering business for themselves.

Three months ago one of the government bureaus jogged along at its own moderate pace with one clerk and one stenographer. The head of that bureau did not think that anything could ever disturb his pacific routine. He knew there was a war in Europe, but he also knew that the United States would never get into that war. Then he found his people pushed into it. Nowadays he is the more or less perturbed manager of a force of 20 clerks and 40 stenographers, and his family is growing.

### Diplomats Sticking Close to National Capital

SUMMER resorts within automobile distance of Washington are having unusual prosperity this season because of the war which is keeping many diplomats as well as officials in Washington. Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.; Monterey and Buena Vista Springs have each a little colony of diplomats and official folk. The Argentine ambassador and Mme. Eduardo Naon and the secretary of the treasury and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo will be neighbors at Buena Vista.

The Italian ambassador and Contessa di Cellere have leased the house of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell Hardy of Norfolk, at Monterey, for the summer. So long as the Italian mission stays in Washington they will remain at the embassy, which will be kept open all summer, the ambassador joining his family as often as he can leave his duties. The nearest neighbors at Monterey to the ambassador and Contessa di Cellere will be Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Johnson of Washington. The two places adjoin and occupy the center of Monterey circle.

The diplomatic colony there this summer will include the minister of Norway and Mme. Bryn, the minister of Uruguay, Mme. de Pena and the Misses de Pena. Miss Ethel Hundley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Mason Hundley of Baltimore, whose engagement to Mr. Hugo de Pena, first secretary of the legation of Uruguay and son of the minister, recently was announced, has passed her summers at Monterey since she was a small girl, and it was there that she met her fiancé.

The minister of Salvador and Senora de Zaldivar already have taken possession of the cottage near the Monterey circle they have leased for the season, and Mrs. W. S. Carroll, accompanied by Miss Grace Carroll, have moved to their cottage.

### Notable Summer for Washington's Smart Set

WITH the president and Mrs. Wilson planning to remain in the White House all summer with no greater diversion for the former than a game of golf after a seven-o'clock breakfast and a motor ride after a seven-o'clock dinner, official society is making its plans to remain if not in town so close as to reach the executive offices, the capitol, or the White House by a short motor run.

Scores of homes usually showing boarded front doors and drawn shades at this date are not only open, but in their summer furnishings are the scene of delightful hospitalities, even though everyone recognizes that a state of war exists.

The succession of distinguished visitors is in itself a reason for breakfasts, dinners and receptions such as are rarely seen in Washington except in the height of the official season.

The prince of Udine, the head of the Italian war mission, scored a personal success only second to that of the great Marshal Joffre. Not only has this cousin of a king and a kinsman of that famous Italian visitor of nine years ago, the duke of Abruzzi, dined and breakfasted with the entire official circle, but he has danced with a number of maids and matrons of Washington's smart set, who will remember the war summer of 1917 just as their mothers and grandmothers remember the visit of the prince of Wales and the ball at the White House in the closing days of President Buchanan's administration.

The entertaining of a prince of such social temperament naturally has brought out all that is best in personal adornment from the orders of the ambassadors, and uniforms of the officers of all nations, to the latest thing in ball gowns.

### Admiral Peary Urges Department of Aeronautics

REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT E. PEARY told a subcommittee of the senate military committee that the airplane was the cheapest and quickest answer to the submarine, and that if 1,000 airplanes were sent abroad they would do more to curb the submarine menace than anything else that could be done. "With the same concentration of effort as Von Tirpitz exerted to develop the submarine in Germany, I think we will have an answer to the submarine and a quick decision of the war," he declared.

Admiral Peary appeared in support of a pending bill to establish a department of aeronautics, with a place in the cabinet.

The general opinion among experts, he said, is that the war will be decided in the air and that soon airplanes will be fighting in brigades of from 500 to 1,000 fliers.

Lieut. Col. L. W. B. Rees of the British Royal Flying corps said the machines used by the British fliers have always been superior to those used by the Germans, and now the personnel of the former also excels. He added that the British casualties have also been less since they have introduced their new machines. Senator Brady asked if by the use of airplanes the landing of a hostile army could be prevented.

"It could," Admiral Peary replied, "but it would mean the use of thousands instead of hundreds of planes."

